VOL. CCXXIII, No. 2904
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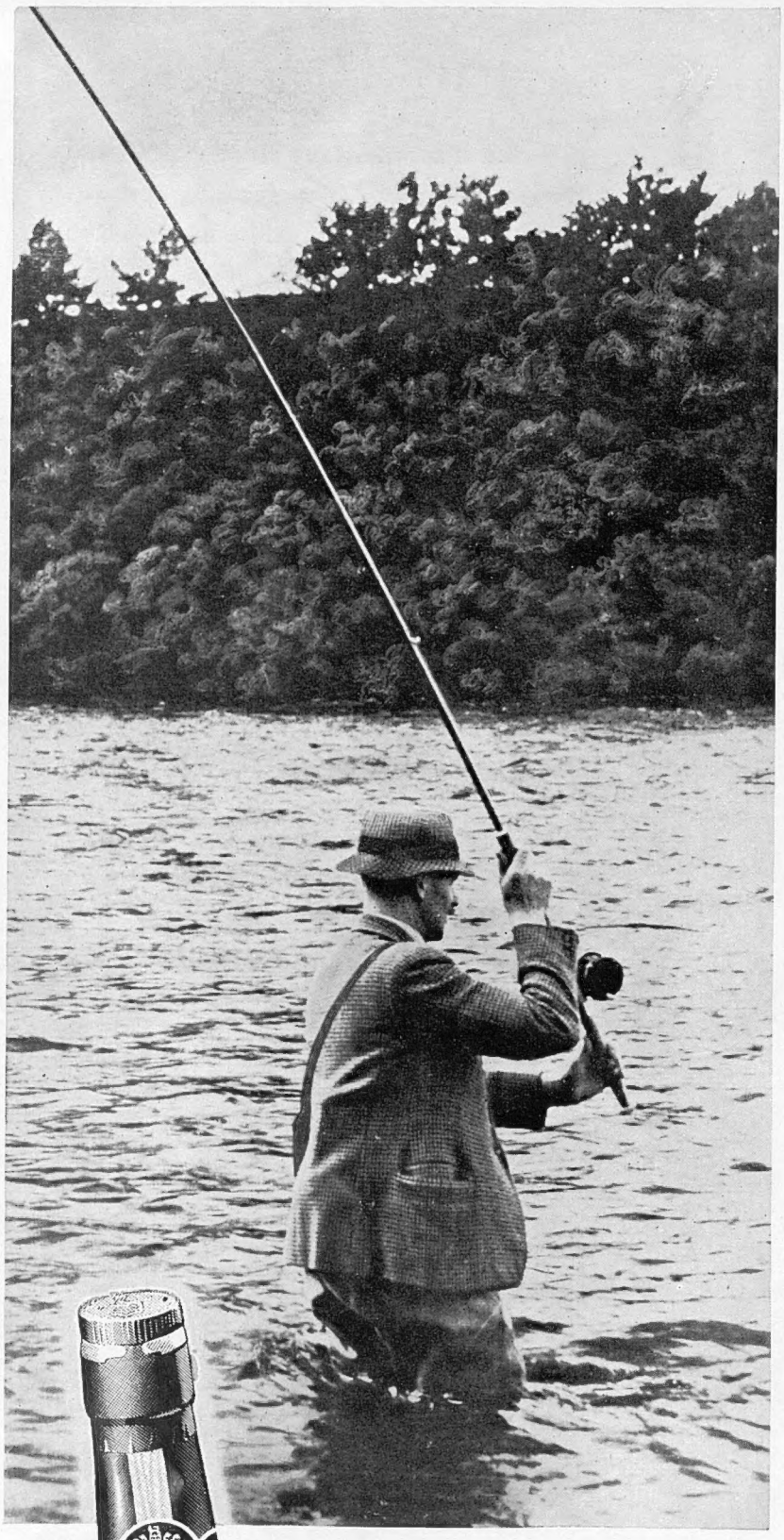

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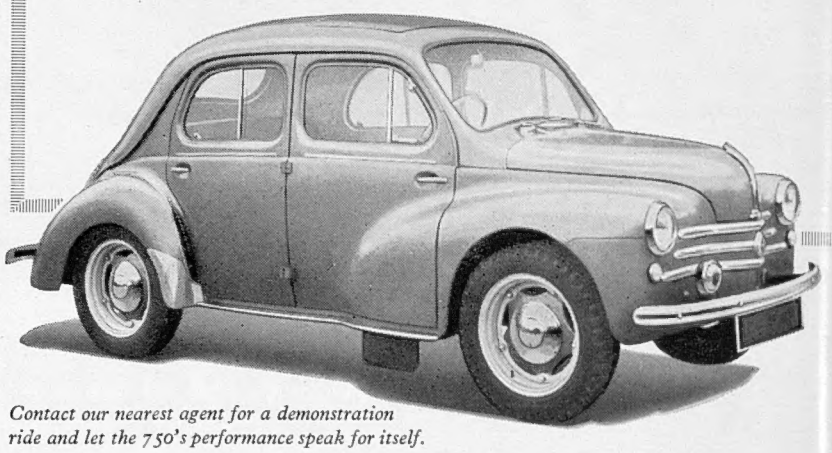

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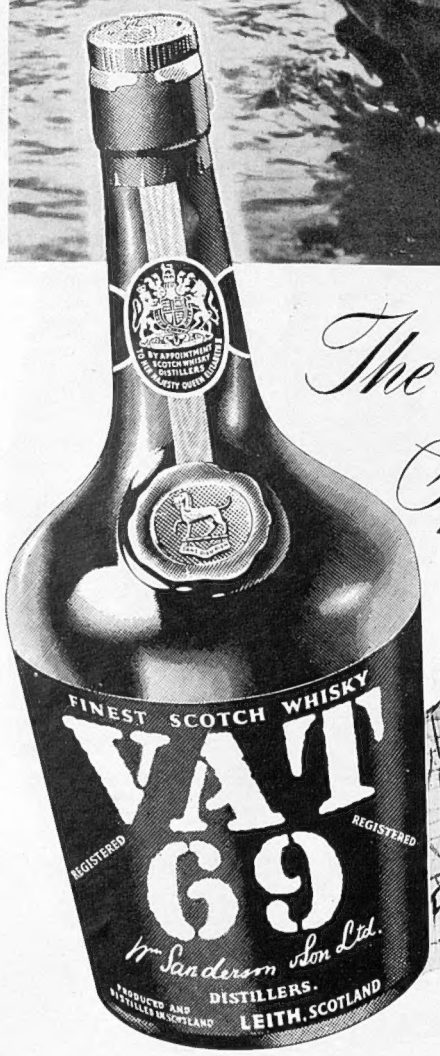

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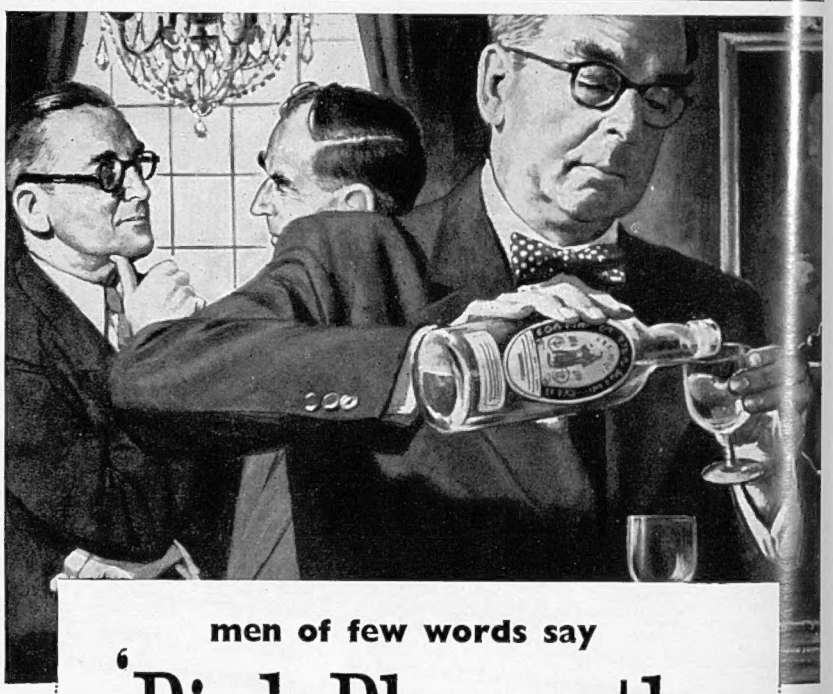

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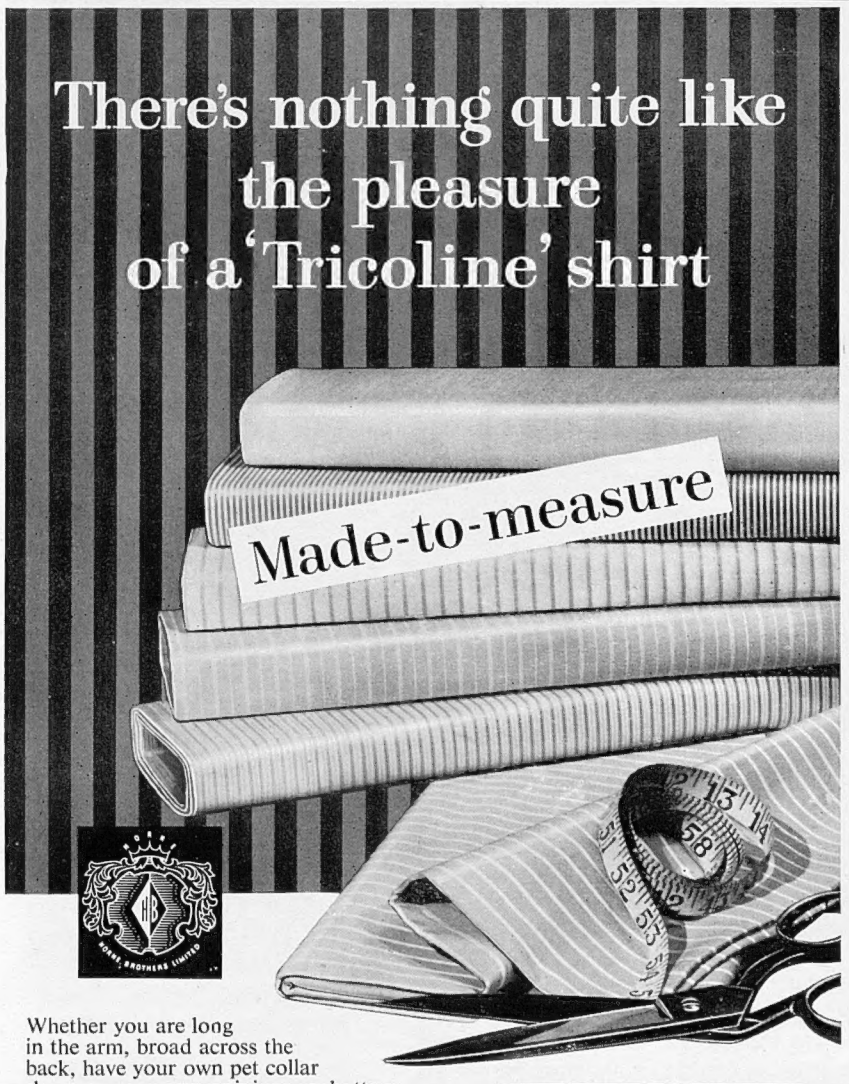

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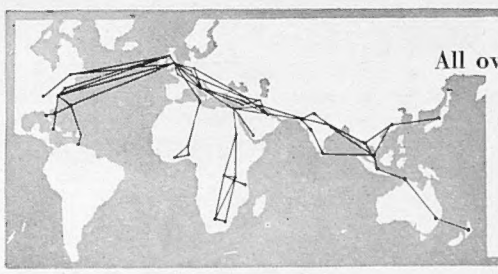


BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

'The English,' they used to ask, 'are they human?'
Since the war the Rank Organisation has made
a series of outstanding film comedies proving to the world
that indeed they are human—a nation possessing
amusing shortcomings peculiar to themselves.

The Jester gets a new look

SEEING THE FUNNY SIDE

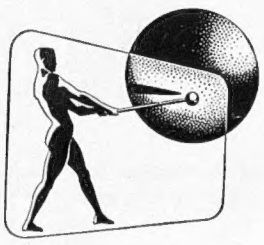
British fads, frailties and institutions have, in fact, provided the Rank Organisation with material for comedies quite unlike those produced anywhere else. They have been the source of a distinctively fresh approach to this type of screen entertainment—with themes ranging from the antics of medical students to those of veteran-car enthusiasts.

Some have thought that subjects so typically British would not find a welcome overseas. But resounding success the world over for such films as GENEVIEVE and DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE, shows that these bright and original comedies are record-breakers *wherever* they are shown.

MOTLEY MADE TO MEASURE

The latest in a brilliant line of comedies which started with Ealing Studios' PASSPORT TO PIMLICO and KIND HEARTS AND CORONETS, is TOUCH AND GO, starring Jack Hawkins in his first comedy role. This too finds its humour in the milder forms of British eccentricity, and like many Rank Organisation comedies was specially written for the screen: in this case, by William Rose, who wrote the script for GENEVIEVE.

In its search for ingenious themes and its use of local colour, the Rank Organisation has given a refreshing new look to British film comedy: an amusing slice of the British way of life to be relished both at home and in an ever-growing market throughout the world.



THE RANK ORGANISATION

Volume CCXXIII No. 2904

The SPHERE, London, October 8, 1955

The SPHERE

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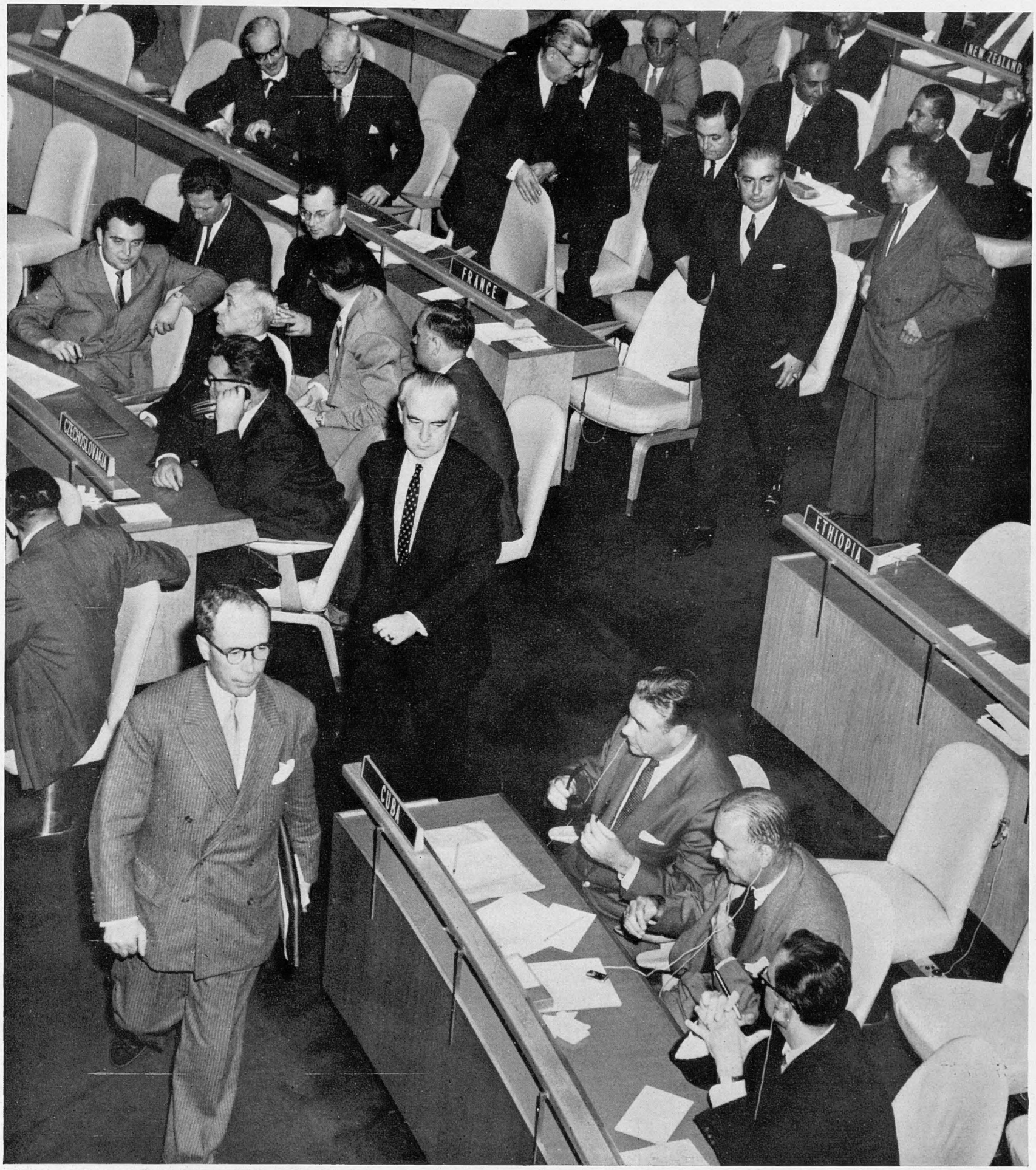

FRANCE WALKS OUT OF THE UNITED NATIONS—THE SCENE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK AS M. PINAY LEFT WITH THE FRENCH DELEGATES: The French Foreign Minister walked out with his delegation after the United Nations had agreed, by 28 votes to 27, to place the subject of Algeria on its agenda. M. Pinay claimed that this was a matter for France, and that to discuss it in the General Assembly was an infringement of the U.N. charter.

Two weeks of bargaining and indecision by the French Government about future policy in North Africa culminated last week-end in two critical decisions. In New York, the French delegates, led by their Foreign Minister, walked out of the General Assembly after the United Nations had agreed to discuss French rule in Algeria. Later it was decided that the French delegation would be provisionally withdrawn from the United Nations altogether, and that M. Faure had postponed his visit to Moscow scheduled for next month. Russia was one of the countries voting for the inclusion of Algeria on the agenda. Almost at the same time the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Muhammed ben Moulay Arafa, boarded an aircraft for Tangier to go into "voluntary retirement." His duties are for the time being to be carried out by one of his cousins. This move, long desired by M. Faure but bitterly opposed by Right-Wing politicians, including members of his own Government, is unlikely to be carried out without disturbances. Already there is news of stirrings among the tribesmen in the Atlas Mountains.

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The SPHERE with which is incorporated THE GRAPHIC

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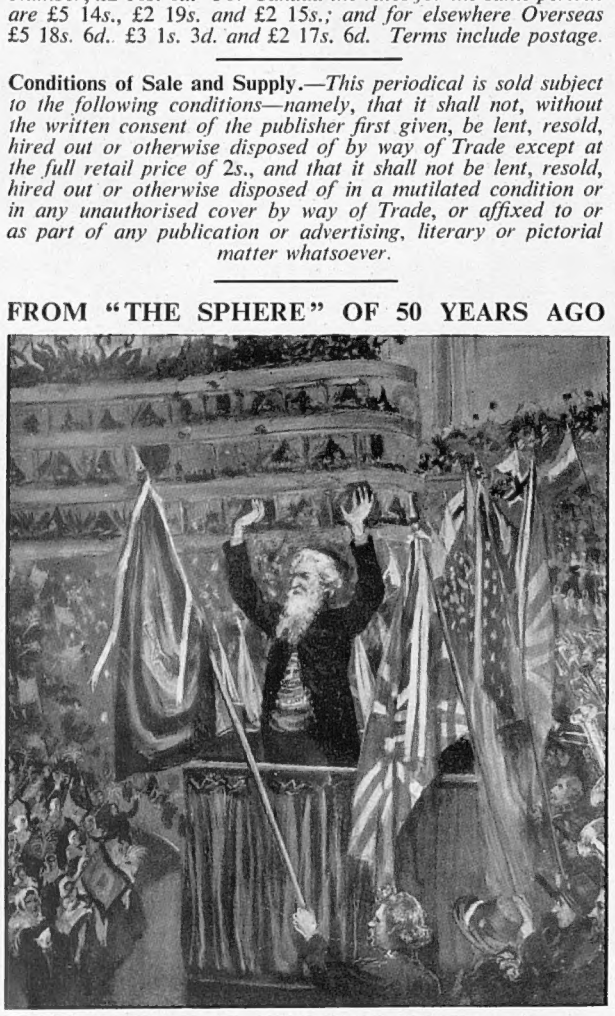
FROM "THE SPHERE" OF 50 YEARS AGO



GENERAL BOOTH IN AN IMPASSIONED MOMENT: The great Salvationist taking part in a "remarkably impressive" service in the Albert Hall, London, in October 1905, "in memory of those members of the Salvation Army who have passed away." It was recorded that the white-shawled Salvation lasses in the heart of the arena were so ordered as to form a cross; beyond them an array of their sisters were so marshalled and seated as to represent a crown. General Booth spoke for an hour.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Drawings.—*The Art Editor will be pleased to consider artists' specimens and has an especial interest in architectural, shipping, aeronautical, industrial and scientific subjects. It is essential that contributors have a high standard of technical accuracy, as well as of artistic merit. Artists should make an appointment with the Art Editor before submitting their work, or should write to him giving a brief description of its scope if they wish to send specimens through the post. All work should bear a short description and the name and address of the contributor, together with stamps for its return through the post should this be necessary. It is essential that the copyright of all drawings is at the disposal of the owner, as* THE SPHERE *generally publishes the work only after obtaining all rights.*

Photography.—*Topical photographs of news events and of personalities in the news will always be considered. It is absolutely essential that these are fully and accurately captioned. Negatives will not be considered and photoprints should be at least 8 ins. by 6 ins. The copyright of such pictures must be at the disposal of the sender, postage included for those sent by mail.*

Manuscripts.—*Articles and Synopses should always be sent direct to the Editor and, if possible, accompanied with illustrations and photographs. In each case the pictures should be adequately captioned. Articles are required on all subjects relating to the news of the day, ranging in length from 750 words to 2,000 words.*

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Attractive, strong cases to take single copies, covered in leatherette and embossed with the title, THE SPHERE, *in gold lettering, are available at a cost of 10s. post free from: The Publisher,* THE SPHERE, *195, Strand, W.C.2.*

A London Newsletter

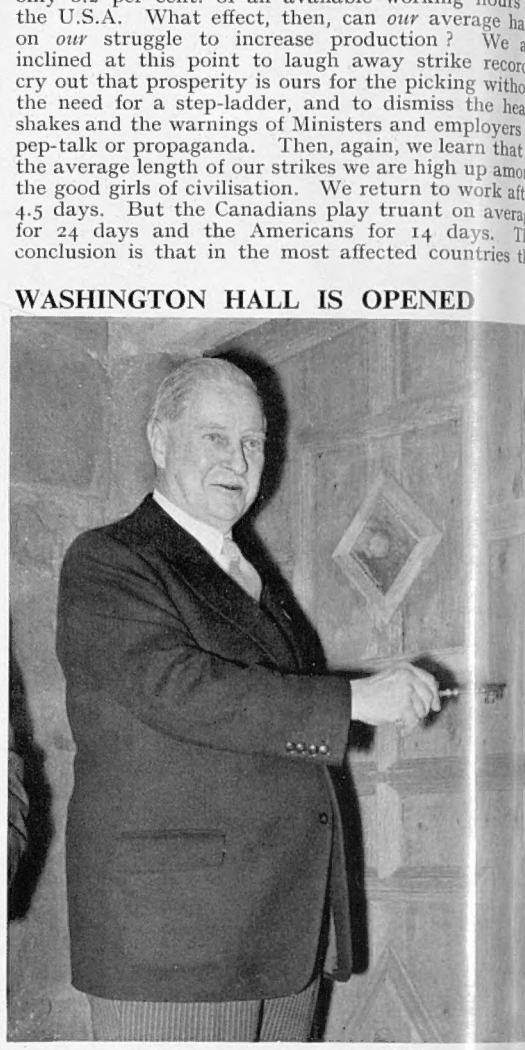
195–198, STRAND, W.C.2.

A Man Who Can't be Spared.—It is unfortunate that the few men who at a given time cannot be spared do not (and in these days cannot) spare themselves. Such a man is President Eisenhower, perhaps the key-pin of the world's hopes to-day. Immensely popular in America, the hopes of his party at the next presidential election largely stand on his second candidature. His stature as a far-sighted statesman continues to increase, and even in Russia his influence on the improved trend of international relations is accepted with admiration and respect. The truth is, no doubt, that such men as he are being worn out by the strain of modern public life in high positions. Most of them had passed middle age before the necessity came to them to adapt themselves to a manner of conducting official duties undreamed of in their youth. Leisure to think and reflect, privacy and peace in which to plan, have been taken from them. They are the slaves of the tyranny of modern communications, constantly airborne and on the move, for ever at the mercy of Pressmen or in major conferences when a phrase mis-shaped may cause a crisis; for ever sitting uncomfortably on a barrel of explosives which a sudden move may set off. The wonder is that any one of them can exist under such conditions for even four years without such a breakdown as has befallen the President. For the first principle of training demands a period of acclimatisation, a stage-by-stage approach to endurance of a major test. Men who were middle-aged in 1940 had no such approach by stages. They were launched *in medias res* into a physical and mental test of endurance unknown to pre-war statesmen. I have long taken my hat off to all modern statesmen over sixty years of age who have plunged into the turmoil and stress of modern public life and have not yet been broken on its juggernaut wheel. Let us hope that the President will recover all his physical powers and that that recovery will be taken as a lesson by leading public statesmen to control and lessen the tyranny and give themselves a chance, not only of conserving their health, but ensuring for themselves a time for reflection and calm thinking.

New Diplomatic Phrases.—Whether or no "there 'll be no wo-a" in the next decade, the Government's "Foreign Office spokesman," Mr. Macmillan himself, does not suggest a return to Edwardian apathy and defencelessness. He is quite sure that nuclear war means total defeat (or suicide) for all concerned, and therefore argues that threats of total war have already lost their terrors. That means that to achieve one's aims in "diplomacy," methods even more patient and toilsome than sabre-rattling must be used, and new words and phrases (jargon) invented to describe them. "Negotiation from strength" is outmoded by "negotiation from equality" and the era of the "long haul" in diplomacy has come in. The haul has been long enough for a decade. And since our objective is now frankly declared to be to reconvert the Communist world, the new phrase "to lean up against its advances" underlines the need for patience and warns us not to expect too much at a time. We all hope for a measure of disarmament (our economy depends on it); we all hope against hope that some formula be found to precondition it—some form of acceptable and foolproof invigilation. But, optimists or pessimists, we accept it that our present "strength" must be meanwhile at least maintained, alike in conventional and unconventional weapons, for if science could make nuclear victory a certain defeat in the course of a few years, it may well, in the course of a few more, provide a way out of common suicide for a nuclear victor who gets his blows in first. East Germany, moreover, has chosen this period of "lessening tension" to announce conscription. And anyway a "conventional" war is still started most weeks of the year in some troubled area and may always enlarge its scope. So "negotiation from equality" still means "negotiation from strength," and the "long haul" and "leaning against it" suggest no quickening of the tempo of international diplomacy. Peaceful co-existence will be a long and expensive haul. But it is always pleasant to cast old phrases like old clothes and put on new ones.

Strike Statistics.—Nowadays the science of statisticology (if that is the right word) must be approaching exactitude, for most of our efforts to improve our economies and standards of living are guided by statistics based on exhaustive research and inquiries. It is perhaps less true than it was a decade ago to swear that the statistics can prove anything. Here in Britain during the past year and longer we have sworn often enough that we have been strike-ridden as seldom before, and that the loss of working hours through industrial disputes has been a prime cause of loss of markets and the sharp deterioration in the balance of payments. An examination of an elaborate statistical table on the incidence of strikes in competitor countries which are in our stage of civilisation, cannot fail to correct the pessimism of those who believe in statistics and in the damage caused by strikes. It is published in the *International Labour Review*. The basis of calculation seems to be reasonably fair—the number of workdays lost in a year for each thousand workers employed. There are slight variations in the way in which different countries collect and send in their figures, but these are said to be unimportant. The complete table shows some surprising facts. Britain just qualifies for admission to the virtuous group of nations in which the incidence of strikes is light. She is in the same group with Switzerland, the good girl of civilisation. More than this, the incidence of strikes varies less in Britain than in any other country, and was, indeed, steadily falling until 1951, when it began a slight rise which has continued. Again, all our most serious trade rivals are in the second group (the bad girls), save only West Germany. Our great Dominions, the U.S.A. Italy and France, Japan and Belgium, all of them are five or more times worse off than Britain in strike incidence. The U.S.A. average is 1,500 compared with our own 150 (per 1,000 employed, remember) and those 1,500 lost days per 1,000 workers represent only 0.2 per cent. of all available working hours in the U.S.A. What effect, then, can *our* average have on *our* struggle to increase production? We are inclined at this point to laugh away strike records, cry out that prosperity is ours for the picking without the need for a step-ladder, and to dismiss the head-shakes and the warnings of Ministers and employers as pep-talk or propaganda. Then, again, we learn that in the average length of our strikes we are high up among the good girls of civilisation. We return to work after 4.5 days. But the Canadians play truant on average for 24 days and the Americans for 14 days. The conclusion is that in the most affected countries the incidence of strikes has a negligible effect on trade competition. In this and in other countries illness and absenteeism cause much more serious loss of time. Believe it or not. If you do believe in the accuracy of statistics, you will henceforth ridicule official warnings of the need for harder work and peace in industry and wait for the plum of prosperity to fall into your mouth in your orchard, however many of your fellow-men enjoy the autumn sunshine in occasional idleness with you.

WASHINGTON HALL IS OPENED



THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR OPENS GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTRAL HOME: Mr. Winthrop Aldrich formally opens the door of Washington Old Hall, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, at a ceremony there last week. During his visit to County Durham Mr. Aldrich visited Durham Cathedral and inspected the seals of William of Wessington (1376) and John of Wessington, prior of Durham from 1416 to 1446, two of the first American President's ancestors. The extensive repairs made to Washington Old Hall cost £10,000 and the greater part of this money was raised by appeal in the United States. Further pictures of the Hall appear on page 63

Personality in News.—Sometimes, we get too much personality in news. But—to be just—personality and "personalities" are not the same thing. It may be argued that a straight-news reader—in spite of, or because of, his cultured unemphasising voice—is a beautiful robot. The news would sound more real life if the man who announced it gave it in his natural Doric and emphasised those parts of it which chiefly interested him, with an occasional stutter or slurring. King George V held that view and would, before his Christmas broadcasts (he was an artist among broadcasters), edit some of the archbishop's stately phrases and clothe them in words of which he understood the meaning. So personality in news-giving may be a GOOD THING. "Personalities" are not. The former is first-hand and presumably genuine. The latter are second-hand, suspect and often damnable. The Independent Television News accepts this premise and are now providing personality in the

reading of the news in commercial television. The news-room provides the copy. The chosen "reader" edits it, to suit his own style and preferences, and alters the order. He may prefer running and jumping to Geneva, or football to Parliament, and some of his hearers will be with him, especially if he is a Chataway or a star footballer. Crime? The news editor will "give the same coverage to crime as is given by a daily newspaper." Which newspaper? Time will show, and the feature may offer a chance to some expert in crime temporarily at large. But commercial television went off to a good start, almost nervously anxious to satisfy the most fastidious exponent of good taste.

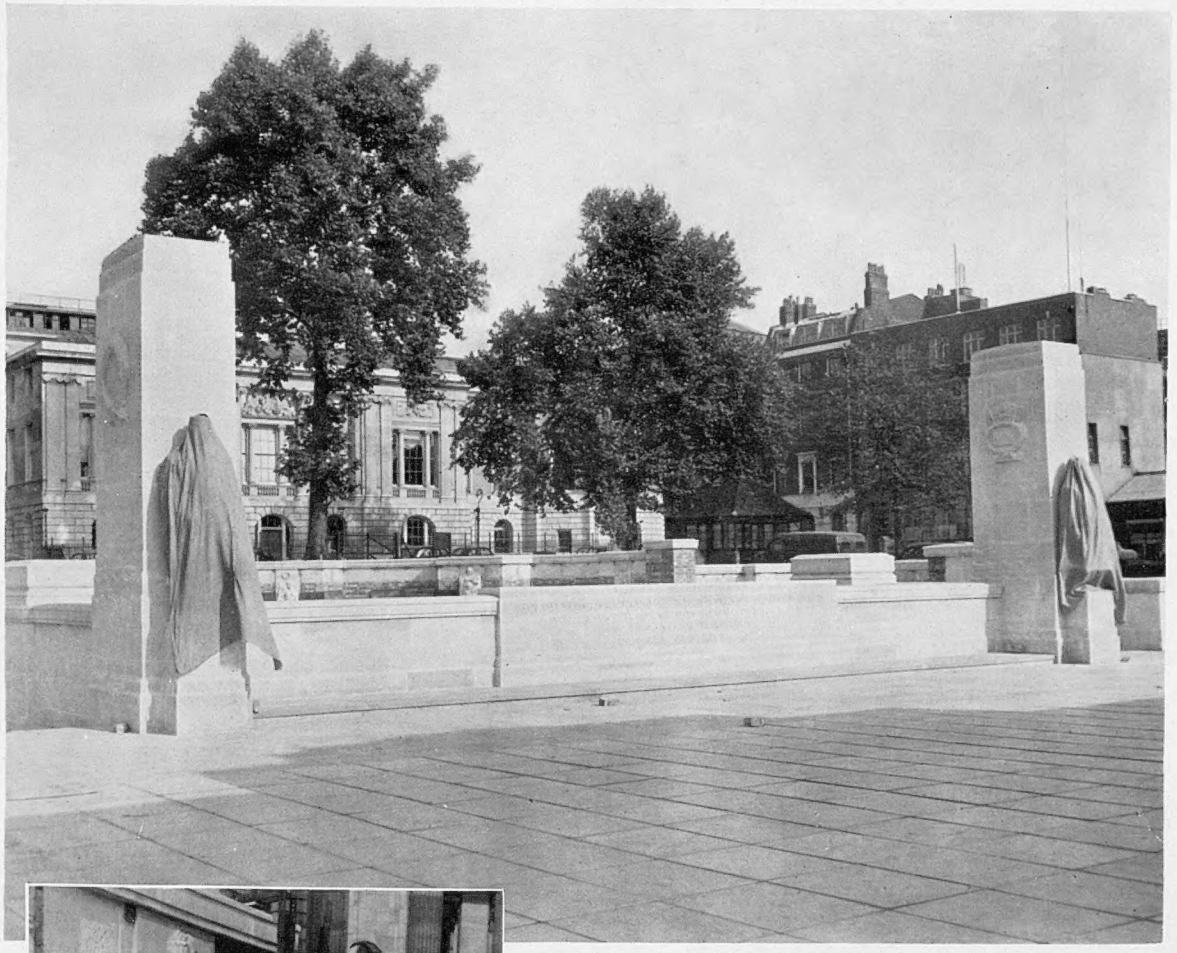
Hard Fuel and Rough Justice.—The "little bills" I expected on return from holidaying are already rearing their ugly heads. The new price of boiler coke is £8 11s. 1d. a ton. Manufactured fuels will cost up to £13 a ton—in silly Sussex. But not, I suppose, in the North, where many of these fuels can still be bought 40 per cent. cheaper. The coal industry is nationalised. The railways which carry the coal are nationalised. Both work at a considerable loss and the nation, one way and another, pays through the nose to keep them from total bankruptcy. These unationalised industries of goods and services were nationalised for the benefit of the nation, and if the benefits are no greater than the liabilities, the broad back of the nation must bear the burden. Why, then, should not the burden be equally shared? The coal at the pit-head is stacked there to be distributed to the whole country's industries and householders. The railways are nationalised to carry out the distribution. An industry or a householder in Southern England is as worthy and as much entitled to a fair share as any other industry or householder elsewhere, and a fair share is a share at a uniform price. It is impossible, of course, to support by our votes a Government that can scale down the cost of living, but I am beginning to wonder whether the time has not come to support any Government which offers bare justice to its citizens wherever they live in this tiny island. It may well be that many industries all over the country could by taking pains save 20 per cent. of the coal they burn. It is not the same with the householder who buys coal by the sackful. That very fact proves that he has not the means to modernise his plant.

An Incident on Salisbury Plain.—Army exercises are always beautifully worked out on paper. Westland is given its objective to repel invading Eastland, and so on, and some flags and blank ammunition are served out to represent armies with banners and to afford the image of war without its dangers, but it sometimes happens that Private Jones sees very little of war's image and may not even have an opportunity to pop off his rounds or wave his flag. Then again, a shower of rain may soak him, already bored and dejected, and the food lorry may take the wrong road. Then he grows irritable with hunger, too. And when the gilded staff, looking dry and well fed, gallops up or drives by, it is human and soldierlike to let fall some of the time-honoured and cynical (and, no doubt, unjust) flings at brasshats. At any rate, it was so when I was a Terrier, and I still vividly remember how the red necks of galloping generals matched their cap-bands, and how an offer of a glass of port by a shrewd C.O. would temper their criticism of our feeble efforts. That is all I dare to say on a matter *sub judice* involving the suspension of certain T.A. majors while the efficiency of their unit is being inquired into, as a result of an incident during Exercise Dover Castle on the Plain. Of course, the common soldier's duty is not to reason why—or, at any rate, not out loud. And when he sings, he must stick to "Tipperary" and other songs indicating commando spirit and efficiency. But it 's not always easy for a civilian soldier (or even a regular) to show that spirit when he has sat for hours doing nothing in a puddle with wet clothes and an empty belly and with no enemy within miles.

Petrol Prices.—The principal brands of petrol which we pour into our tanks at garages are expensive enough, one would suppose, to make us think twice about unnecessary journeys and seek the shortest routes to our necessary objectives. One would suppose, too, that the purveyor of a special brand would think twice about increasing the price per gallon in the face of cut-throat competition. He would surely argue: my clients are already so concerned to save even a penny a gallon that they will switch to other brands if I do so. But he need not and he does not. The cost of petrol is a nice calculation to very few private motorists to-day despite its hideous price. Nor is the private motorist unalterably tied to one brand. According to the filling station he comes to when his tank appears to need replenishment, he cheerfully accepts the "best" brand it offers and mixes it with that of his last replenishment. What is a penny more or less? Motoring is a luxury for which we are still willing and able to pay, and we don't worry about the shortest routes or a particular brand or a penny saved. It is another matter with commercial users, whose many lorries constantly adding or saving a penny will affect the year's balance sheet. I suppose the petrol suppliers appreciate the difference and realise that their private clients are not as faithful as they might be to their own brand, or as convinced of its superior merits as their advertisements try to make them. So the price of superior brands can be safely and inconspicuously pushed up to a common level. But the cheaper, commercial brands need more careful pricing.

THE OLD STAGER

COMMEMORATING MERCHANT NAVY SEAMEN ON TOWER HILL



THE MERCHANT NAVY WAR MEMORIAL IN THE CITY OF LONDON IS MADE READY FOR ITS UNVEILING BY THE QUEEN ON NOVEMBER 15: Standing close to the 1914-18 memorial on Tower Hill, it is in the form of a sunken garden, the entrance to which is seen in this picture. The memorial commemorates 24,000 men of the Merchant Navy and fishing fleets who lost their lives in the war and have no known grave. At the entrance to the garden, which has been designed by Sir Edward Maufe, are two statues sculptured by Charles Wheeler. Temporarily hidden from view, the statues depict an officer and a seaman. The garden itself is divided into eight bays and contains seven bas-relief stone carvings depicting the seven seas. There is also a compass in bronze depicting the points of the circle in which the merchantmen sailed.

On left—

RECORDING THE NAMES OF 24,000 MEN: Inscribed on 133 bronze plaques they are listed under the names of the men's ships. These plaques are being placed in the eight bays of the garden.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL AUTUMN ANTIQUES FAIR AT CHELSEA

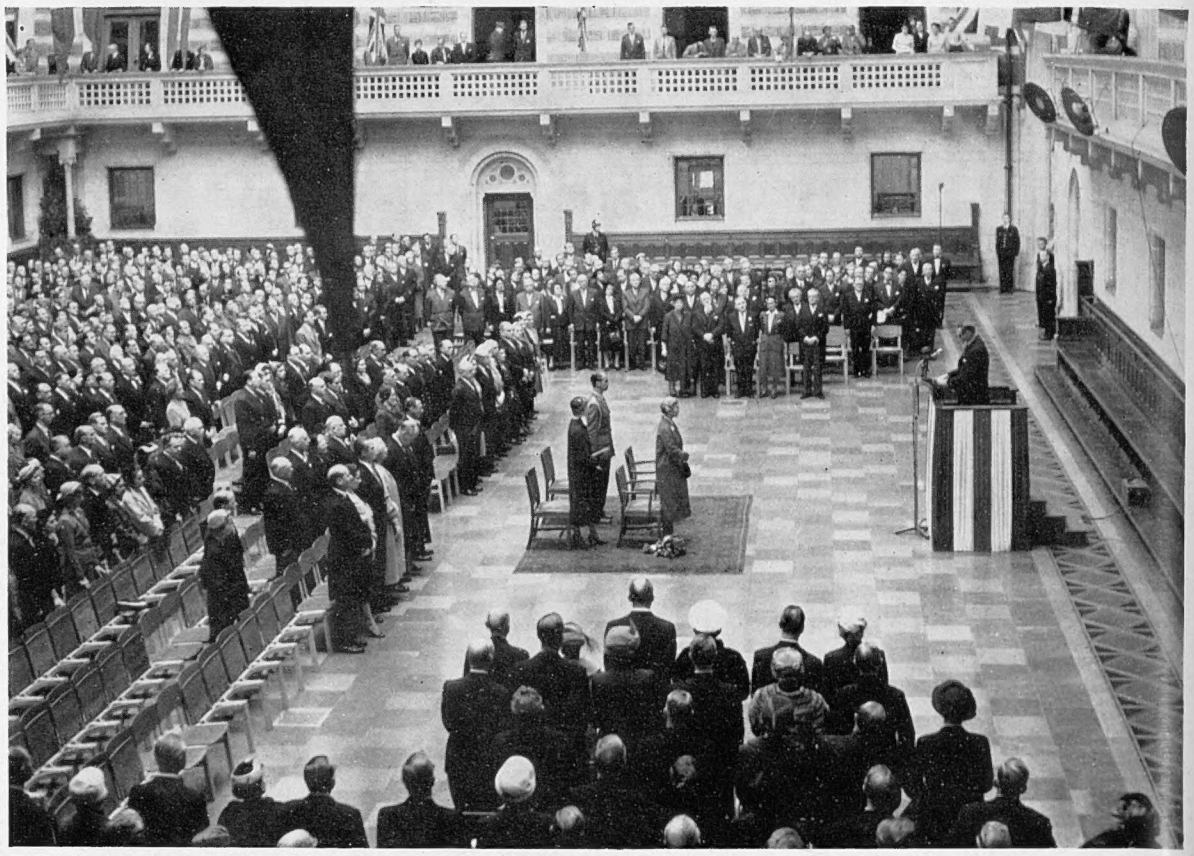
THE ANTIQUES FAIR IS OPENED BY THE DUKE OF BEDFORD IN CHELSEA TOWN HALL: Seated on the platform on the Duke's right are Mrs. A. J. Sims, wife of the Mayor of Chelsea, and Mrs. Josephine Grahame-Ballin, secretary of the Promoters—Antique Dealers (Exhibitors and Organisers) Ltd.; on the Duke's left are his wife; Councillor A. J. Sims, and eight-year-old Penny Makin, niece of Mrs. Grahame-Ballin. Most of the items on show are for sale. Among the loaned exhibits are several from the Duke of Bedford, which include three paintings, insured for £100,000, and on show to the public for the first time, and a walking stick handed to an ancestor by Charles I on the day of his execution. The paintings are a self-portrait by Franz Hals, a self-portrait by Rembrandt and a portrait by Gainsborough of Gertrude Leveson-Gower, a former Duchess of Bedford. The fair closes to-day (Saturday).

THE BRITISH FAIR AT COPENHAGEN

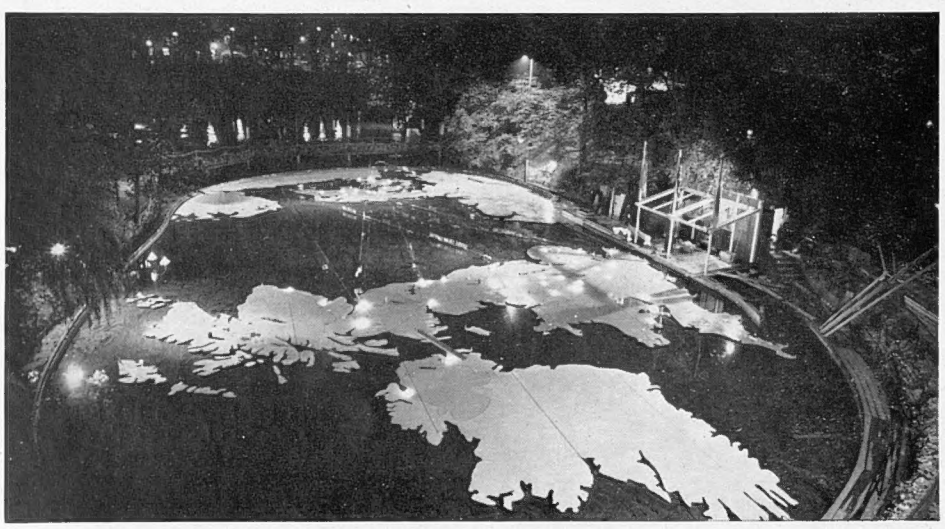
KING FREDERICK OPENS THE LARGEST BRITISH TRADE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD ABROAD

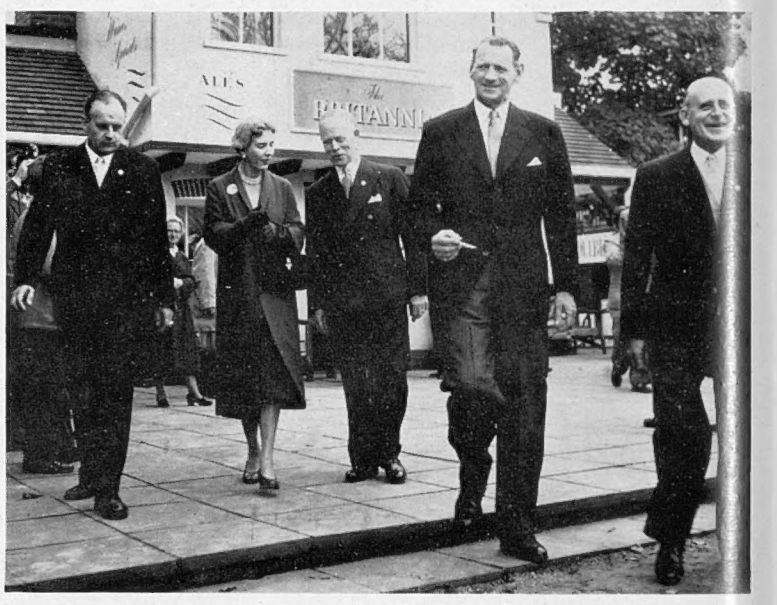
When King Frederick of Denmark opened the British Trade Fair at Copenhagen last week he spoke of the debt which his country owed to Britain for her gallantry during the war. He also mentioned the strong ties which linked the two countries in trade. The King spoke English. A message from Queen Elizabeth, who is joint patron of the Fair with King Frederick, was read by Mr. Thorneycroft, the President of the Board of Trade. Later, the Danish Royal Family, together with officials of the Fair, made a tour of the Tivoli Gardens, where the lighter goods were displayed, and the Forum, which contains the heavier exhibits. They were shown many exhibits which ranged from speedboats to a large four-tier cake, which, when assembled, is more than 10 ft. high. Queen Ingrid showed much interest in the Scottish tartans which were shown in the Textiles Section, and the King spent some time examining the Port of London Authority's model of the Thames Docks and shipping.

Another great attraction for visitors to Copenhagen is the Military Tattoo which is being held in conjunction with the Fair. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company, from Stratford-on-Avon, are also in Copenhagen during the eighteen days of the exhibition and, led by Sir John Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft, are playing *Much Ado About Nothing* and *King Lear* at the Royal Theatre. Next week, the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to pay a two-day visit to Copenhagen in the Royal Yacht *Britannia*, and his arrival will be the climax of the city's festival programme.

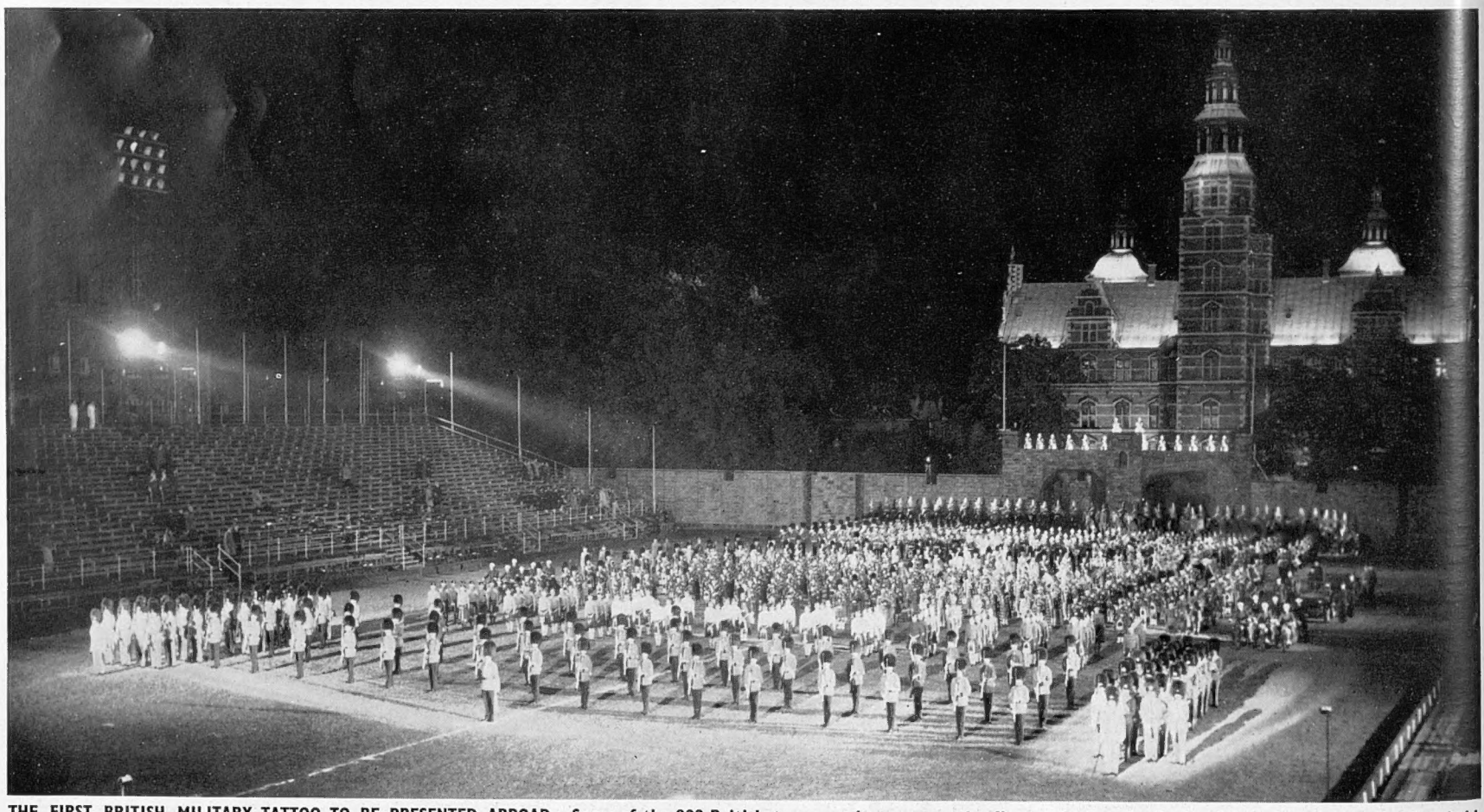


KING FREDERICK OF DENMARK OPENS THE BRITISH TRADE FAIR AT COPENHAGEN : The scene as the King reads his opening speech at the Exhibition Hall. There are more than 600 British exhibitors at the Fair, which is to remain open until October 15. More than a million visitors are expected. The Duke of Edinburgh is to visit the Fair next week.





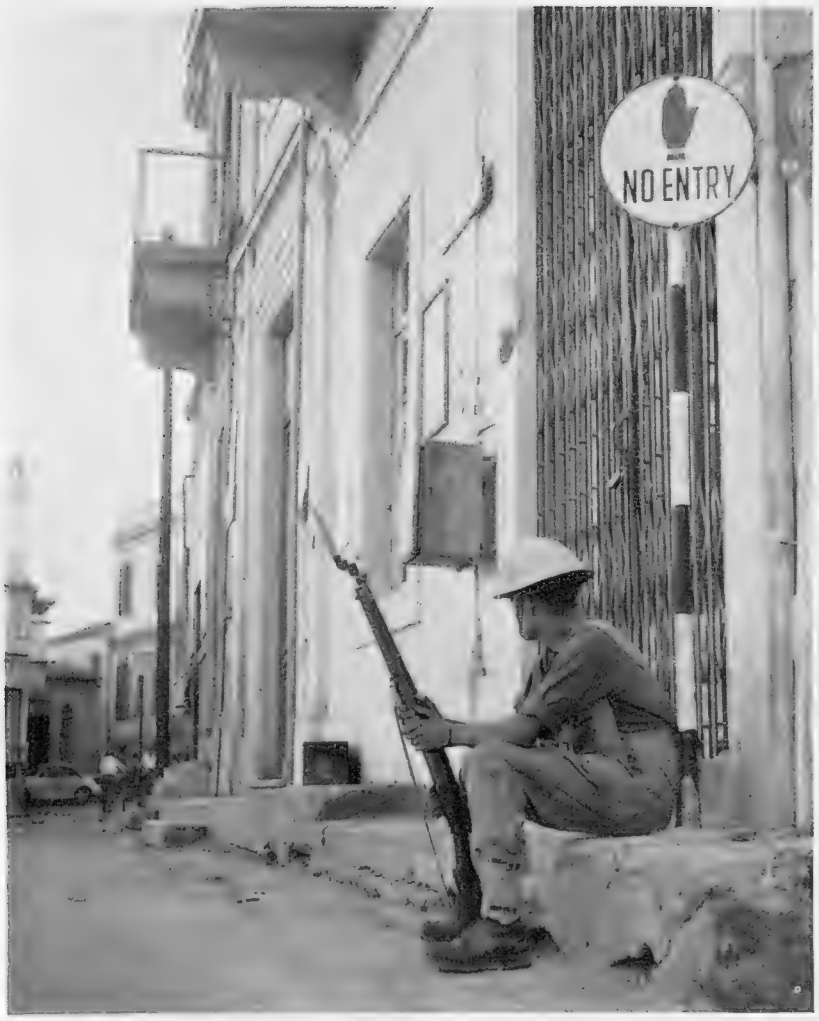
THE BRITISH ISLES ARE FLOODLIT : This display has been set out on the Tivoli Lake, near the exhibition. *On right*—King Frederick sees a British public house. King Frederick and Queen Ingrid are seen with officials leaving the model "Britannia" public house, exhibited at the Fair.



THE FIRST BRITISH MILITARY TATTOO TO BE PRESENTED ABROAD : Some of the 800 British troops make a spectacular line-up during the finale of the tattoo, which is being held in connection with the British Trade Fair at Copenhagen. The tattoo is being held twice daily at the parade ground of the ancient Royal Palace. It is expected that 300,000 spectators will have seen the manœuvres by the time that the Fair comes to an end. The audience has been most impressed by the pipers of the Scottish Regiments.

The Cyprus General Strike

British Troops Aid Police in Keeping Order During the 24-hour Stoppage of Work on the Island



READY FOR ACTION : A British soldier with fixed bayonet and steel helmet keeps watch near Metaxas Square in Nicosia, in Cyprus, during the twenty-four-hour general strike held throughout the island last week. There were no serious disorders.

A DEMONSTRATOR IS ARRESTED : A Cypriot youth is arrested by police in Nicosia while troops are on guard in the background. Many arrests—for the most part youths or boys—were made during the day of the general strike, but nowhere did troops have to open fire.

As a protest against the refusal of the United Nations General Assembly to debate the Cyprus question, the nationalist and Communist trade unions called a twenty-four-hour general strike throughout the island. The Turkish unions ignored the call and Government workers and those in the American-owned mines were forbidden to obey it. Otherwise work stopped everywhere.

According to many reports, the presence of British troops saved a situation which might have been disastrous. Soldiers were stoned and mobs attempted to defy the ban on processions. But the military, in co-operation with the police, quickly dispersed demonstrators with batons and tear-gas. Although the troops were under orders to shoot if the situation became out of hand, it was not necessary to fire a single bullet.

There were no serious disorders and the only casualties —none of them serious—were some youths suffering from baton blows and a few police and soldiers hit by stones. Order was restored on the following day. During the strike at one village, Royal Marine Commandos actually succeeded in obtaining co-operation from local inhabitants—in joining with them to fight a serious forest fire.

While the strike was in progress, the retiring Governor of Cyprus, Sir Robert Armitage, left for home. His successor, Sir John Harding, arrived at the beginning of this week. In interviews before he left London, the Field-Marshal made clear his determination to restore order.

On left—

AFTER A CLASH : Police escort young Cypriots to custody after a small crowd had refused to disperse quickly in Metaxas Square, Nicosia.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR : Sir Robert Armitage, the retiring Governor of Cyprus, inspects the guard of honour of Green Howards before his departure for Britain. His successor, Sir John Harding, arrived in Cyprus last Monday.

WITH BATONS AND SHIELDS : A party of Cyprus police is patrolling with shields as protection against stones liable to be hurled at them by Cypriots. The batons often proved effective weapons in dispersing possible demonstrators or rioters during the one-day general strike.

A SURVEY FROM ABROAD

Pictures of Events and Personalities in the News in Europe, Asia and America

A NEW ARMY ON THE MARCH IN VIENNA'S SQUARE OF THE HEROES : Companies of Austria's new Army march past President Körner in front of the former Imperial Palace, in the Heldenplatz. This was the first time since 1938 that Austrian troops were to be seen marching through their own capital, and Viennese people turned out in force to greet the occasion, which marked the end of the occupation by foreign forces. For many of the spectators the scene must have brought back memories of other military parades : of the old Imperial Army, of the Republican Army that followed it, of the Nazi brownshirts, and of the occupation forces since the war. The Austrian Army is nominally only a frontier force.

On left—

THE PRESIDENT INSPECTS : The ageing President Theodor Körner inspects the Austrian troops, lined up in front of the Hofburg, from whose windows eager onlookers watch this historic occasion.

SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL LEADERS AT A CEYLON CEREMONIAL In the centre sits the Chief Monk of the Malwatte Chapter who was presented at Kandy with the act of hi appointment by the Governor-General of Ceylon (right), Sir Olive Goonetilleke. At left is Sir John Kotelawala, th Premier

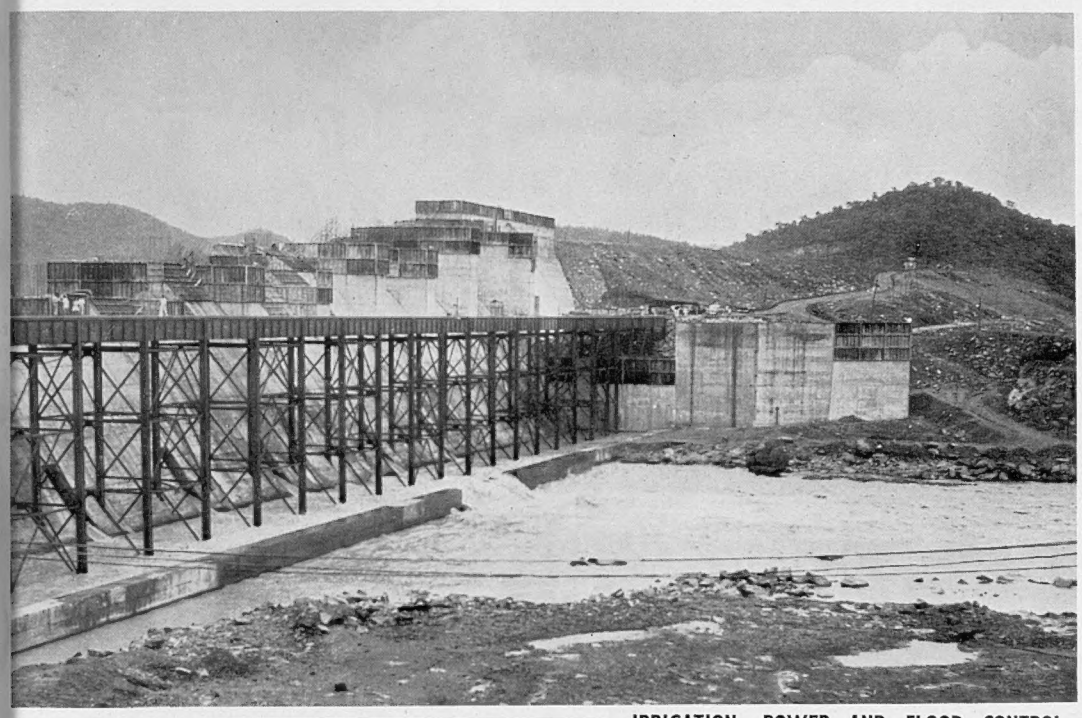
BUSINESS WOMEN OF THE WORLD UNITE : Queen Juliana of th Netherlands at the Soestdijk Palace, Amsterdam, with delegates to the International Conference of Women Business Chiefs which was being held in Holland. In the front row are, from left, Mrs. Hugh Orr-Ewing (Britain) Madame Foinant (France), President of the Organisation Queen Juliana ; Mrs. van den Schrik (Belgium) ; Mrs. Ede Visser (Holland) ; and Frau Ahlmann (Germany)

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CITIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOLDS ITS TWELFTH CONGRESS : Delegates from 700 cities in five continents meet in the congress palace of the exhibition town outside Rome, under the presidency of the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, Professor P. J. Oud. Those attending the congress included mayors of twenty-two capitals. The Congress of European Cities, which was organised by the International Union, announced the award of a prize to Coventry. It is for the city which has displayed the highest peacetime moral qualities and the greatest reconstructive efforts. A former Lord Mayor of Coventry, Alderman Stringer, thanked the delegates.

GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER IS RELEASED FROM PRISON : The ma who was in command of the German Navy from 1935 t 1943 is seen arriving at the Berlin City Hospital wit his wife shortly after his release from Spandau Prison Admiral Raeder, who is seventy-nine, was released afte serving nine years of a life sentence for war crimes. Th four Powers agreed to release him on account of his age and t precarious state of his health. Five major war criminals no remain in Spandau Prison : Hess, Funk, von Schirach, Spee and Admiral Dönitz, who succeeded to Raeder's command in 194

THE SHAH GIVES A DINNER FOR TURKEY'S PRESIDENT : The Shah of Persia and President Celal Bayar on their way to dinner in Teheran during the Turkish President's State visit to Persia. The week's visit was not confined to official receptions. President Bayar and his Foreign Minister held full discussions with Persian Ministers on matters affecting the two countries. Chief topic was the possible adherence of Persia to the Iraq-Turkey defence agreement, which Pakistan has already joined. Despite the talks with the Turkish leaders, the Persian Government would not commit themselves to a decision.

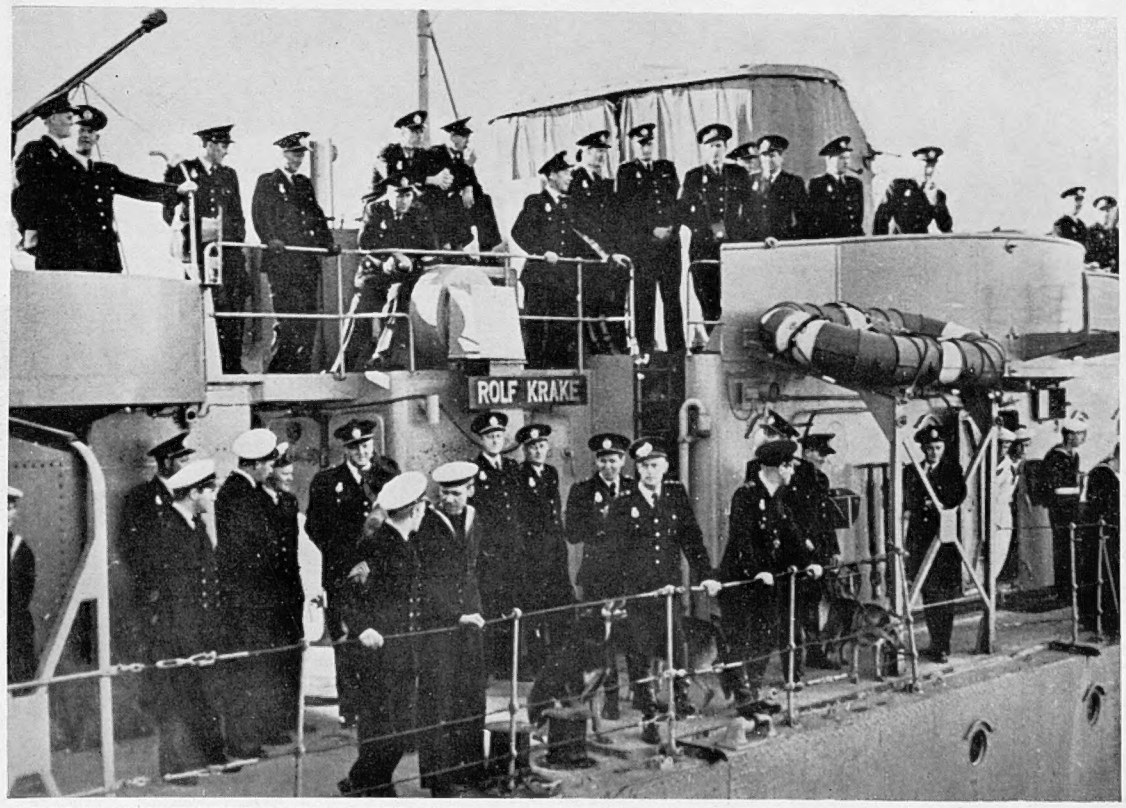
TRAINING IN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE FOR WEST GERMANY'S BORDER GUARDS : Two boatloads of steel-helmeted members of the Border Police's sea units are embarked in the harbour of Laboe, Kiel. They were on their way to make an assault landing on the Baltic coast of Germany during a 24-hour military exercise.



IRRIGATION, POWER AND FLOOD CONTROL : The three most urgent needs in India are to be met by this giant dam which is now nearing completion. It is the Maithon Dam in eastern India, which will impound 26,000,000 acres of water and provide 170,000,000 kWh of electricity.

THE "WOLF-WHISTLE" MURDER TRIAL : In court at Sumner, Missouri, are J. W. Milam (left) and Roy Bryant with their wives. Milam and his half-brother Bryant were accused of kidnapping and murdering fourteen-year-old Emmet Till, a Negro boy from Chicago, who was alleged to have whistled at Mrs. Bryant in a Sumner shop. They were found not guilty of murder, but the kidnapping charge was to be tried by another court. The Till case aroused international interest in view of the bitter racial conflict that was involved in this part of the "deepest South." Although it was conceded from the start that a local jury was unlikely to convict the two men, it was generally admitted that both the prosecuting counsel and the local judge were unprejudiced.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE FAROES : Four police officers with their healthy-looking dogs on board the Danish frigate *Rolf Krake* before leaving Copenhagen for Klaksvig, in the Faroe Islands. They were among the thirty-two police and 150 sailors despatched to the islands in case of disturbances there. This is the second time this year that police have had to be sent to the Faroes. The villagers of Klaksvig have protested against the removal of their doctor, Dr. Halvorsen, because of his differences with the Danish medical authorities. Last April it was agreed that Dr. Halvorsen should be allowed to return to the islands after three months if the medical authorities in Denmark approved. When the hospital committee for the island met last week to appoint the doctor 400 people demonstrated in favour of Dr. Halvorsen, and imprisoned the entire committee, including the islands' Governor, for the night.



A GUNBOAT IS DESPATCHED TO THE ISLANDS : Police and armed sailors aboard the frigate *Rolf Krake* as it left Copenhagen for the Faroes, following an appeal for armed reinforcements from the Governor. All the Danish political parties were consulted and agreed to the despatch of the warship to Klaksvig to prevent rioting similar to that last April.

MAKING READY FOR THE KABAKA

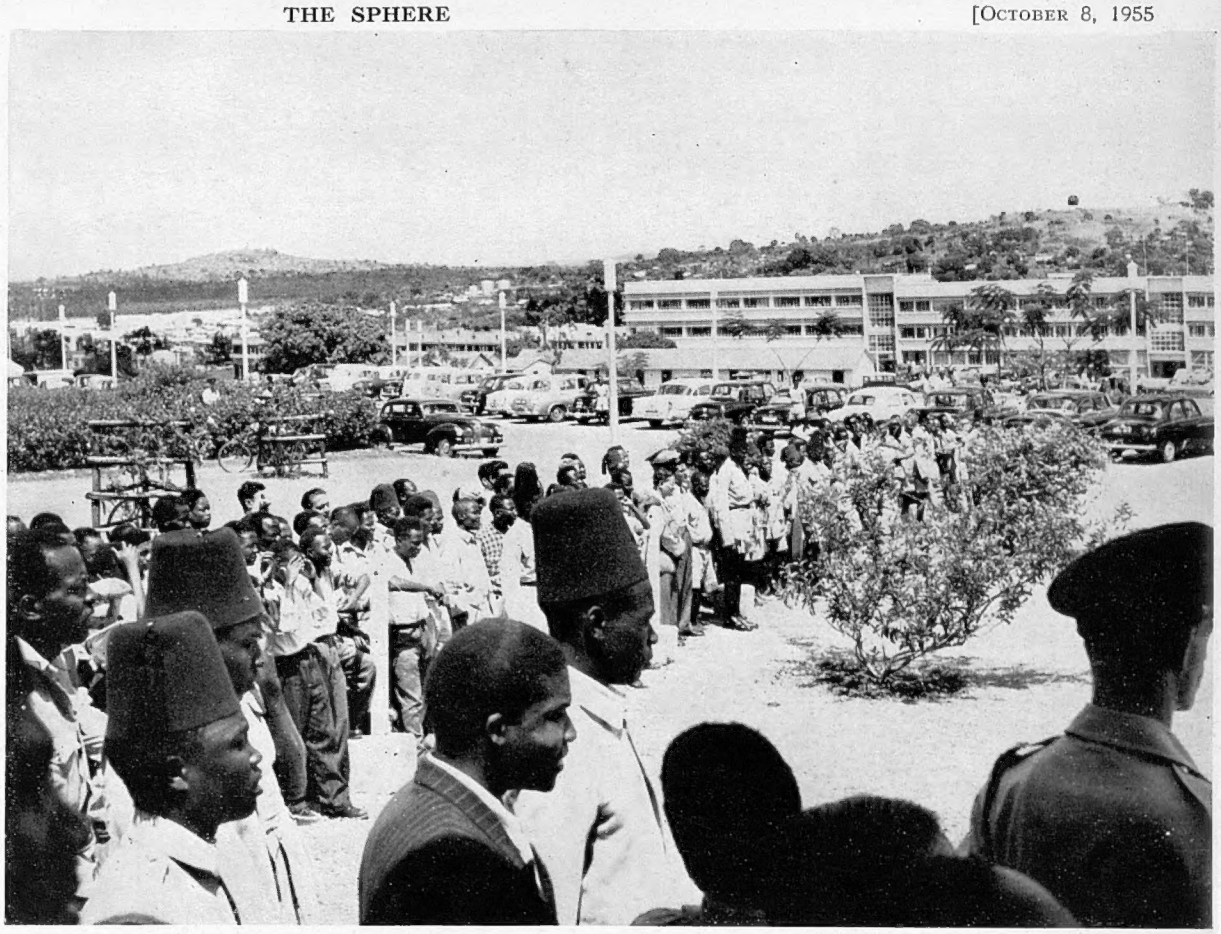
40,000 Volunteers Prepare the Palace and Grounds at Kampala for the Return from Exile of the Ruler of Buganda

After twenty-three months in exile in Britain the Kabaka of Buganda may return to his country on October 17. Any doubts of his personal popularity among his peoples that may ever have existed must now be finally set at rest by the remarkable scenes in Kampala, the capital, in recent weeks. Shops and businesses have been closed, and life has partially come to a standstill, as 40,000 of the Kabaka's subjects compete to take part in the voluntary work of making his Mengo Palace ready for the ruler's return.

Normally, such work as erecting the traditional reed fence around the Palace is left to paid workers. But a special resolution was rushed through the Buganda Parliament, the Lukiko, to enable the volunteers to make this practical contribution to the celebrations which will greet the Kabaka's return. Even members of the Buganda Government are participating after office hours. Thousands of women are also taking part, encouraged by visits from the Kabaka's wife and his mother. As the volunteer army gets down to work there is drumming and singing to the accompaniment of reed instruments.

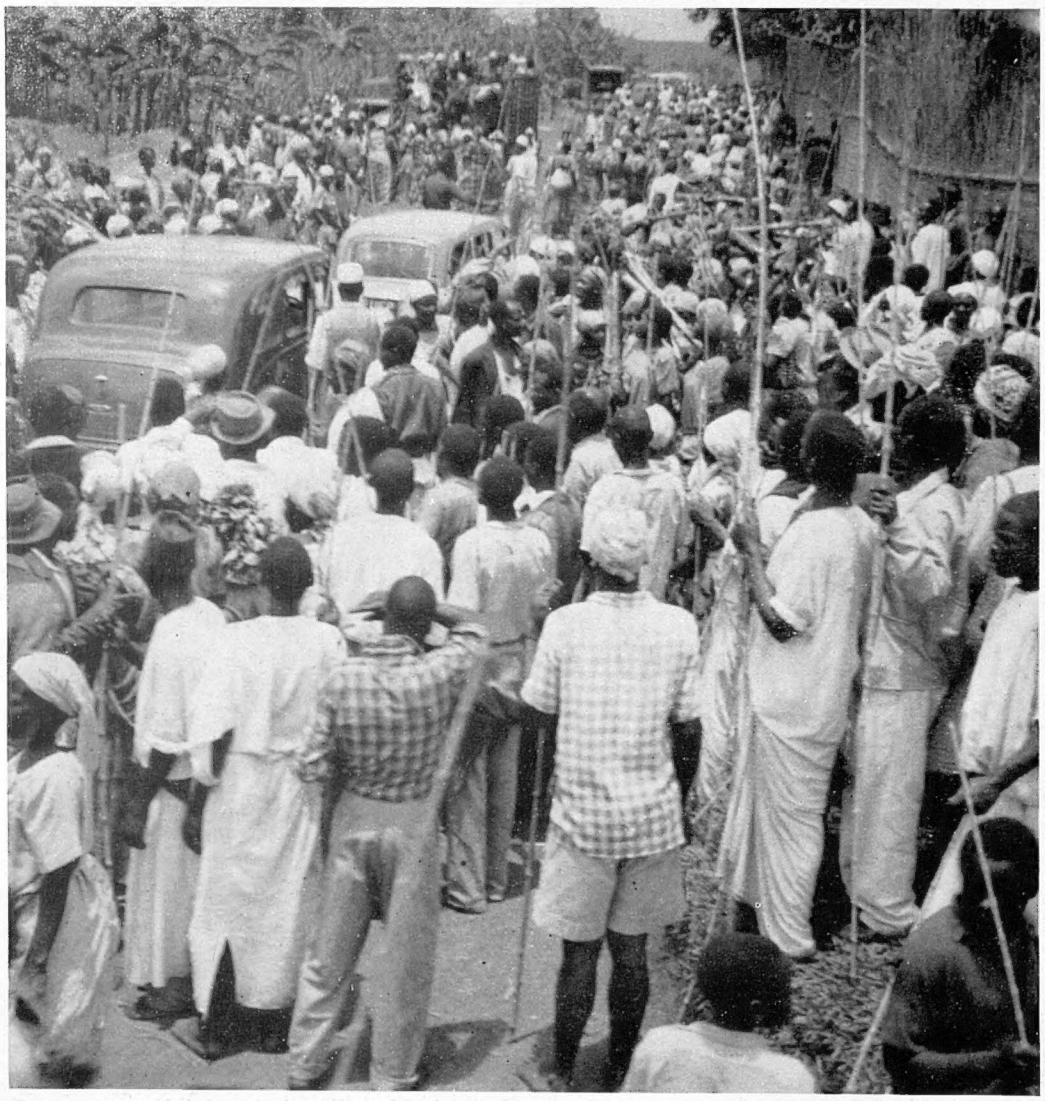
The Kabaka was exiled in November 1953 when he refused to co-operate with the Governor and send representatives to a central legislature, and demanded independence for Buganda from the rest of Uganda. Under the 1900 Uganda agreement the Kabaka is dependent for his position on co-operation with the British Government, but, though his exile to Britain was legal, it was apparent that it had caused great unhappiness among the Baganda, and that the Kabaka's eventual restoration was desirable.

A new constitution for Buganda, formulated after many months of investigation, was submitted by the Colonial Secretary to the Great Lukiko, last July, and was, with reservations, accepted. Its cardinal points were that the Kabaka was to be allowed to rule with full honours, but that he must first make a declaration to abide by the Agreement of 1900. A Karikito, or Chief Minister, together with a council of Ministers, would be elected, and the Buganda Government would receive increased powers from the central Government. Buganda would continue to be represented in the central legislature, with an increased number of representatives. When these agreements are in operation the British Government agreed that the Kabaka could return to Kampala. That time is now approaching.



KAMPALA COMES TO LIFE AGAIN : As the time for the Kabaka's return approaches Africans watch with interest the preparations being made in the Buganda capital for the great occasion.

On left **and** *right*— **THE EXILED RULER'S WIFE WITH WOMEN WORKERS : Women working in the grounds of the Kabaka's Palace give an enthusiastic welcome to the Nabagereka.**



THE WORKERS PAUSE TO GREET THE NABAGEREKA : A narrow lane is cleared through the crowd of workers to allow the car carrying the Kabaka's wife to pass through the grounds of the Palace. At the extreme right is the reed fence being built by volunteers. The Kabaka is allowed to return on October 17.

ERECTING THE TRADITIONAL REED FENCE : A special order had to be made by the Buganda Parliament to allow the volunteers to build the fence around the Mengo Palace, in Kampala.

THE KABAKA'S WIFE AND MOTHER WITH THE WORKERS : The Nabagereka (left) and the Namasole are presented with a sample of the seeds being planted in the Palace grounds.

The President's Illness

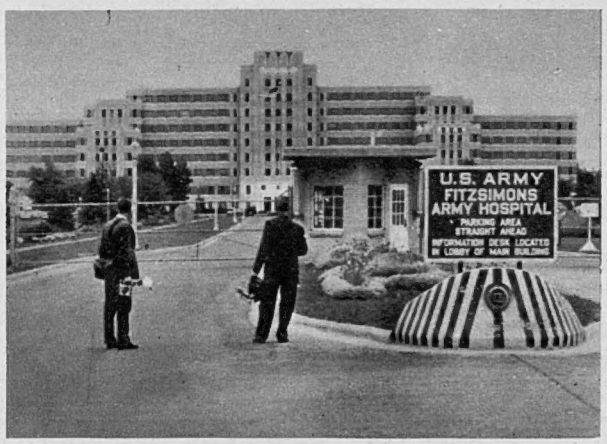
Pictures from the United States After the News of President Eisenhower's Sudden Heart Attack

ANXIOUSLY AWAITED NEWS : At Lowry Air Force Base, the President's Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty (on the far side of the table in front of the microphone), discusses with newspaper correspondents the latest bulletin on the progress of President Eisenhower's heart illness.

AN INTERNATIONAL PRESS ROOM : Desks have been set up for reporters in Fort Lowry Air Force base, near the hospital at Denver.

CARRYING ON THE GOVERNMENT : In Washington are, from left, the Attorney-General, Mr. Brownell ; Vice-President Nixon ; the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Rogers ; and the President's Personal Assistant, Mr. Sherman Adams.

ON GUARD IN DENVER : The military policeman and the plain-clothes agent (in the lift) are among the many guards who have been drafted to the President's hospital.



OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL : Two Press photographers wait by the Fitzsimmons Hospital, at Denver, to which the President was taken after his attack of coronary thrombosis.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRESIDENT : This scene in New York is typical of thousands in churches throughout the world in which prayers were offered for Mr. Eisenhower.

It is a measure of the unique and vital position President Eisenhower has made for himself throughout the world that the shock of the news of his sudden heart attack was felt far beyond the borders of the United States. Messages were received from the heads of many States, including the Queen, and prayers were offered for his recovery in numerous lands.

Mr. Eisenhower suffered an attack of coronary thrombosis in his sleep in Denver, Colorado. He was taken to the United States Army's Fitzsimmons Hospital, at Denver, and Dr. Paul White, an eminent heart specialist, was rushed to see him. The medical diagnosis was that the attack was "moderate." Immediate anxiety was allayed by the daily bulletins which reported comfortable nights and that the President was able to spend his days outside the oxygen tent in which he had at first been placed. By last week-end his appetite was stated to be healthy, his lungs clear and his general condition good.

However, the illness has posed political problems, both immediate and distant. At first it was feared that with the President incapacitated, some special constitutional measures might be necessary for the carrying on of the business of Government. However, as his progress towards recovery continued, this question temporarily receded into the background. More serious were the implications in the international sphere—that the President's advice might not be available during the meeting of the Foreign Ministers at Geneva.

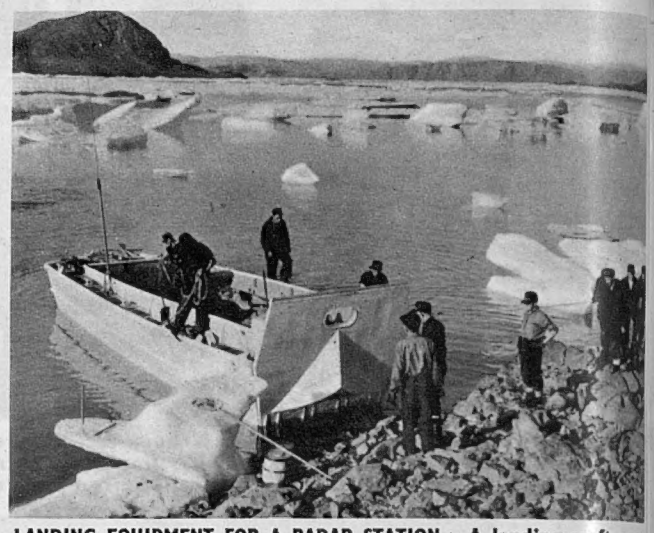
But the most burning question of all—at any rate, in America—is that of next year's Presidential election. The Republicans have been pinning their hopes on Mr. Eisenhower standing again. Now his illness has produced a severe setback to their plans and the future course of U.S. domestic politics is very uncertain.

HEAVY SELLING ON THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET : News of the President's illness precipitated a day of the heaviest selling on the New York stock market since October 28, 1929. However, Wall Street soon rallied when the bulletins from Denver indicated that President Eisenhower was making steady progress towards recovery.

THE "D.E.W." LINE TAKES SHAPE

A NEW CHAIN OF RADAR STATIONS IS NOW BEING BUILT IN THE INHOSPITABLE ARCTIC REGIONS

A CANADIAN SHIP IS TRAPPED IN THE ICE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF RADAR STATIONS IN REMOTE ARCTIC TERRITORY : H.M.C.S. *Labrador* is seen stuck in ice-packs from 15 to 20 ft. deep during recent operations in the Eastern Arctic. To free the ship, divers were sent down with explosives to produce a crack in the ice.



LANDING EQUIPMENT FOR A RADAR STATION : A landing-craft puts ashore with equipment. The stations will form part of the Distant Early Warning Line along the coast of Arctic Canada.

TO build an effective defence network around a land mass as large as that of the North American continent is no easy task, especially when one of the most vulnerable areas lies across some 3,000 miles of barren, inhospitable Arctic territory. But this is an undertaking now being carried out on a characteristically large scale by the United States and Canadian Governments. The realisation earlier this year that the Russian Air Force now has a number of large jet bombers, each capable of carrying an atomic-bomb into the heart of the United States, has given an unexpected fillip to the immense task of constructing a chain of radar warning stations across the far north of the continent. Many thousands of tons of equipment are being ferried by sea and by air across thousands of miles of Arctic "barrens" and bog to key-points along some 3,000 miles of ice-piled coastline. The equipment carried in the ships and aircraft is being used in the construction of the D.E.W. (Distant Early Warning) Line. This, it is planned, will provide guided missile bases and fighter stations further south with an advanced warning of any air attack which may be launched on America from Siberia, on the other side of the Arctic.

Already one radar line, the McGill Fence, or Mid-Canada Line, is nearing completion along the 54th Parallel, but the D.E.W. Line is the more spectacular in construction. The line stretches from the most western tip of Alaska, skirts the Canadian north coast as far as the western tip of Hudson's Bay, and then, it is planned, will strike off across Baffin Land. It is expected that the eastern end of the chain will be at the United States military airfield at Thule, in Greenland. The United States and Canadian Governments are co-operating in building this line, which promises to be one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken in the Arctic regions.

In July of this year, an armada of over 120 ice-breakers and transport ships began to ferry more than 500,000 tons of material as far north as the ice-clogged waters would allow. They carried everything from radar-masts to building materials. With the help of the ice-breakers, the transport ships were able to edge their way into ice-choked harbours, where they unloaded their cargoes. Many of the ships carried helicopters which are playing an important part in the construction of the stations.

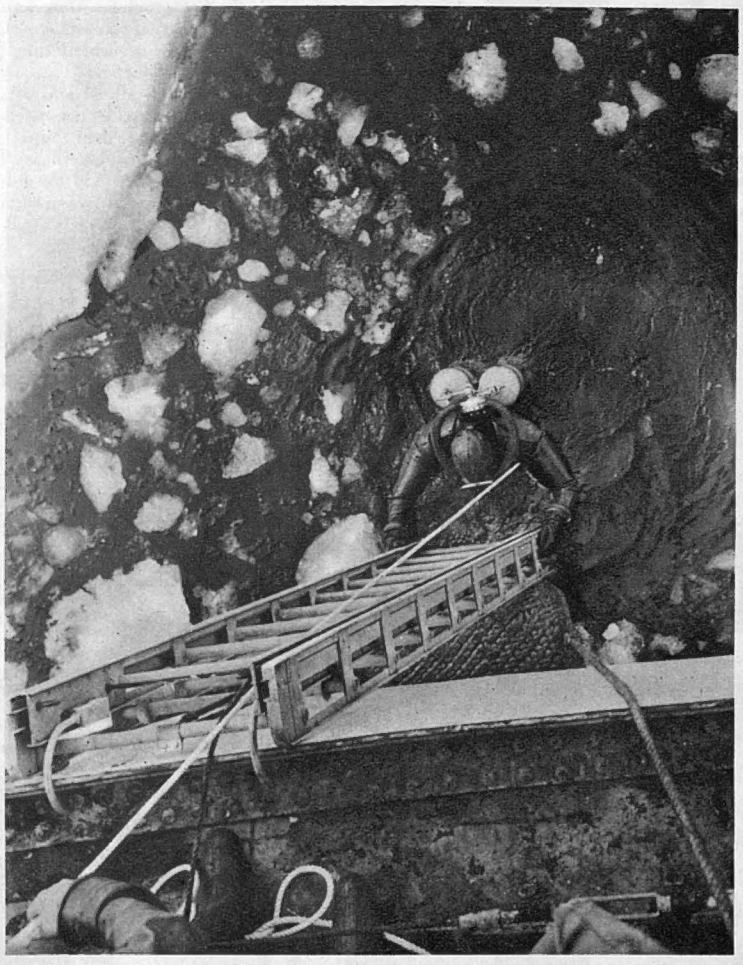
Although the undertaking would be impossible without the ships, a most important part is being played by aircraft. In complexity the aerial operations rival those needed in building Thule and other air bases in Greenland, while the amount of goods and equipment which are being carried compare well with those transported during the Berlin Air-Lift.

The first task has always been to build a landing strip from which large freighter aircraft such as the U.S.A.F.'s Globemasters could operate. First, a light aeroplane ferries picks, shovels, dynamite and Eskimo labourers to the spot, and a makeshift landing strip is built. This is usually made just long enough to take the British-built Bristol Freighter aircraft which can carry large loads but still has a surprisingly short landing run. The freighter would carry a bulldozer which would be used to extend the landing strip. Often the aircraft would have to wait for some time before the landing strip was long enough for it to take off again. Then work would continue on the runway until it was long enough to accommodate the giant Globemaster which would then begin the long task of ferrying the tons of equipment needed to build a modern radar outpost in the Arctic.

Civil airlines of both Canada and the United States of America, as well as military aircraft, are participating in the immense undertaking. The "bush flying" experience of Canadian civil pilots has proved an immense asset in the initial work of dumping fuel for further use and in carrying out the preliminary ferrying work.

The construction of the D.E.W. Line is officially a joint effort by Canada and the United States, but the bill, which is expected to be well over £100,000,000, is being met by America. At a later date it is expected that the control and maintenance of the D.E.W. Line will be taken over by Canada. The Commonwealth country is at the moment fully engaged in building the Mid-Canada Line, which is costing about £65,000,000. Canada has, however, reserved the right "on reasonable notice," to take over the initial operation and manning of any or all of the stations in the two lines and will pay for any extra share she has in the enterprise.

Although the construction of these radar outposts is primarily a defence undertaking it will eventually do much to help in the development of the remote Arctic territories. The radar stations already in existence are proving invaluable to the regular passenger services operated over the areas by Scandinavian Airlines System and Canadian Pacific Airways from Europe to the Pacific coast. Aircraft flying this route are in radar contact with one outpost or another for almost the complete journey and are thus able to obtain regular navigational checks and weather forecasts. The landing strips which have been built may also one day play their part in the further development of once barren and useless country.



DOWN INTO COLD WATERS : Petty Officer James Wilson enters the icy waters of the Hudson Strait during the construction of the Distant Early Warning Line. The divers' suits are specially insulated against the cold.

HELICOPTERS, TOO, TAKE PART IN THE WORK : An American-built Piasecki helicopter of the Canadian Fleet Air Arm helps in ferrying men and materials to otherwise inaccessible outposts. Rotary-winged aircraft are proving invaluable in the arduous and difficult work now going on in Arctic territories.